

REMARKS

Claims 1-13 are pending in the present application. In the Office Action the Examiner rejected the claims as follows. Claims 1-5 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,062,132 (Yasuda). Claims 6-13 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Yasuda in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,940,769 (Nakajima).

Regarding the Examiner's rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) of independent Claim 1, the Examiner states that Yasuda teaches each and every element of Claim 1. More specifically, the Examiner states that Yasuda teaches establishing a selected radio link between a master and a slave in response to the request for transmission of data. After reviewing the cited reference, it is respectfully submitted that the Examiner is incorrect.

Yasuda is directed to a late 1980's era cordless telephone apparatus for providing automatic transfer of stored data between handsets. More particularly Yasuda discloses a system which comprises a remote station (i.e., handset unit) and a master station (i.e., base unit) and that the handset unit and the base unit are mutually connected by radio waves and that the handset units communicate with each other using a wired connection (e.g., see figure 2). In other words, each handset can communicate with the base station using a radio frequency link and each handset can communicate with the other handset using a wired connection. Thus, it appears that each device can communicate with the other device using only a single connection. Moreover, from reading Yasuda, it is not

clear whether the handset units can communicate with each other using anything other than the wired connection.

Yasuda further teaches the data transmitting section is provided for permitting the connection of two of the handset units, so that when a predetermined key of one of a first handset unit is operated in a predetermined manner, the data stored in the memory of the first handset unit is transmitted to the memory of the other handset unit through the data transmitting sections of each handset unit (via the wired connection). In other words, Yasuda teaches that the data is transferred from the handset unit whose keys are operated to the other unit which is the receiving unit and whose keys are not operated (see figure 3). Thus, according to Yasuda, a user types an input into one handset unit and the handset unit transmits data using the wired connection to the other handset. Accordingly, a request for transmission of data does not have to be made.

In contrast, Claim 1 includes the recitation of establishing a selected radio link between the master and the slave in response to the request for transmission of data, which is neither taught nor suggested by Yasuda. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) of Claim 1 be withdrawn.

Regarding the Examiner's rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) of independent Claim 6, the Examiner states that Yasuda teaches each and every element of Claim 6 except for decoding voice data or low speed data when the selected radio link is a low speed radio link for transmitting voice data or low speed data; and high speed data when the selected radio link is a high speed radio link for transmitting high speed data, which the Examiner states is disclosed in Fig. 15; and Column 15, Lines 14-23 of Nakajima.

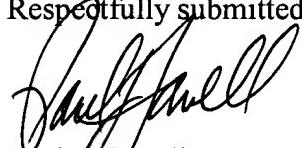
After review of the cited references, it is respectfully submitted that the Examiner is incorrect. The deficiencies of Yasuda are described above. In Fig. 15, Nakajima discloses a receiver having a single decoder, while Claim 6 of the present application includes the recitation a first decoder for decoding voice data or low speed data when the selected radio link is a low speed radio link for transmitting voice data or low speed data; and a second decoder for decoding high speed data when the selected radio link is a high speed radio link for transmitting high speed data. Nowhere in the cited passages or figures of Nakajima is a second decoder taught or suggested. Moreover, Yasuda does not cure this deficiency. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) of Claim 6 be withdrawn.

Based on the arguments presented above, it is respectfully submitted that independent Claims 1 and 6 are in condition for allowance. Without conceding the patentability per se of dependent Claims 2-5 and 7-13, they are likewise believed to be allowable by virtue of their dependence on Claims 1 and 6, respectively. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of dependent Claims 2-5 and 7-13 are respectfully requested.

In view of the preceding amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that all pending claims, namely Claims 1-13 are in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner believe that a telephone conference or personal interview would facilitate

resolution of any remaining matters, the Examiner may contact Applicants' attorney at the number given below.

Respectfully submitted,



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